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schools, the work to be carried out by the Department of Health and the Department of Education. He has made additional provision for the training of teachers in general, and in particular those to teach backward children. He has extended the field work under the commission for the mental defectives so as to make them fit for useful work instead of drifting into custodial and penal institutions.

And Governor MILLER has declared the principle and set up the rule that "there is no limit to the obligation of the State to remove every remediable physical, mental or moral handicap of children."

Isn't this service the kind of service the citizens of New York want from their Governor?

The Drought Follows the Flag.

Judge HAND's supplementary opinion in the ships liquor case says what was expected. American ships are American territory. If the land is dry the ships must be dry. As for the effect on the American merchant marine, Judge HAND truly says that the Eighteenth Amendment "involved the destruction at a blow of property values far greater than that of the whole passenger fleet."

There seems to be no chance for drinking beneath the Shipping Board's flag unless Congress should take specific action to exempt our marine from the law; and even then the Supreme Court might not sanction such an act. But this Government has still to straighten out the tangle it made by extending the Volstead act to the sealed cargoes of foreign ships in our waters. Judge HAND declares that a ship of American registry in a foreign port is still subject to American law. Then a foreign ship in an American port is subject to the laws of its own country so long as it does not disturb the peace or dignity of the place of its visit.

The United States is the captain of its own morals but not of other peoples' morals.

Tiding Henry Over.

Undoubtedly the most resourceful man in New York is DOMINICK HENRY, Inspector of Police.

The people of this city knew that when HENRY was temporarily out of the Police Department in 1920—being under indictment for perjury—he was able to "borrow" \$500 from one of the steamship companies.

They knew that about the same time Inspector HENRY was able to pay \$21,000 in cash to a brokerage house for stocks.

They knew that when Inspector HENRY's conviction was upset he was reinstated with back pay.

They did not know, until it came out in the bus investigation this week, that the resourceful HENRY during the time the strong arm of the law kept him out of the Police Department was the happy recipient of one of the Hylan bus licenses.

Inspector HENRY says he got the permit to operate a bus on Eighty-sixth street—one of the so-called cream lines—from the secretary of WHALEN, Mayor Hylan's bus Commissioner.

Of course the job was slyly done, the permit being issued in a woman's name. And of course it was all done for a beautiful motive—to "tide HENRY over his suspension."

You see the steamship company helped; and the Inspector's Wall Street judgment helped; and the back pay upon reinstatement helped; and the Mayor's bus line helped.

HENRY got away with almost everything he went after. Almost, we say, because there was one large item with which he did not get away.

When the inner Police Department crowd, backed by the City Hall and Tammany Hall gangs and assisted by a few bargain hunting Republican legislators in Albany, tried to put across another big item to "tide HENRY over" the scheme failed.

The Legislature actually passed a bill to reimburse Inspector HENRY for the legal expenses he incurred in his defense against criminal charges.

NATHAN L. MILLER vetoed that bill. He "tided over" the taxpayers. But that is the only known instance where the resourceful DOMINICK HENRY failed to have the money tide rise for his benefit.

A Representative to Reelect.

In the Sixth Congress district of Brooklyn the Republican candidate for reelection is a man about whom the voters can have no doubt as to where he stands. Representative WARREN I. LEE has been opposed in Congress to Government ownership of railroads and mines and he tells the voters of his district he is opposed to such Government ownership now. He has favored in Congress now a ship subsidy as the best way to maintain an adequate merchant marine. Representative LEE has been a firm believer in the protective tariff properly applied, but he voted against the Fordney-McCumber tariff in Congress and he tells the voters he is opposed to it now because of its excessive duties on various essential commodities.

Representative LEE voted in Congress against the bonus measure and he tells the voters he is opposed now to an indiscriminate bonus to able-bodied ex-service men, but he "favors the expenditure, if necessary, of the last dollar of the nation's money for the proper care of disabled ex-service men."

He favors a modification of the Volstead act to permit the sale of light wines and beer and he tells the voters so, but he tells them he is against the return of the saloon and he is against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A candidate for Congress that does

not leave any voter in doubt as to where he stands on all the principal national issues, a candidate whose head is so clear and whose principles are so sound, a candidate whose record of previous experience and service is so exemplary as Representative LEE's, is a candidate deserving of reelection. The voters of the Sixth Congress district of Brooklyn must be glad of the chance to vote for him again, and beyond question they will elect him.

A Governor With Moral Courage.

It was in Buffalo that mob rule under the strike excitement and incitement of last summer began to override local authority and all law. No man's property would have been safe, no man's life would have been marked on mob violence if the lawless bands at Buffalo had been suffered to go further than they did in the direction of the crime and brutality which stained Herrin, Illinois, with an indelible stain.

But in the State of New York no free rein was given to mob lawlessness and mob violence. Upon the appeal of the local authorities Governor MILLER sent some of the State police to Buffalo and there was no Herrin bursting beyond all control, no Herrin butchery, no Herrin infamy. Buffalo was restored to its normal state of law and order, human life was inviolate and men were free to follow their rightful pursuits.

And it was in Buffalo on Thursday evening that some lingering remnant of that mob element which had been suppressed by the State police undertook to jeer Governor MILLER when he was speaking of those events to citizens among whom they had occurred. And this is what Governor MILLER, the Governor who never flinches, squarely facing those who jeered, thundered:

"Yes, I sent the police. The people of Buffalo knew they were there. Order was restored. Rioting ceased. The lesson was learned and those who are now booing have not repeated those acts of disorder."

"Incendiarism is not to be stopped by saying 'please' but by commanding respect for the law. So long as I am Governor that will be done. To those who do not want that done I say do not vote for me, for as long as I am Governor it will be done."

If the people of New York do not want a Governor like that to defend them when their peace, their rights and their lives are endangered by ruffians beyond the pale, if the people of New York do not want their State Government to continue for another two years in the guardianship of a man who always will stand ready to protect the lives of its citizens and to preserve the honor of its name, then the people of New York are no longer the Americans, no longer the citizens, no longer the men they have been for long generations in the face of disorder, turmoil and danger.

Relics of Goethe at Lyons.

At the outbreak of the world war a collection of manuscripts and literary documents that had been lent by Germany and Austria for exhibition at the Lyons Exposition was sequestered by French authorities as enemy property. A recent report from Paris said that this collection, including the manuscript of Goethe's "Faust," was to be sold at public auction and the proceeds of the sale appropriated to the payment of reparations charges.

This proposal called forth criticism of the French Government not only from the world outside of France but from Frenchmen. The Temps of Paris in the height of the discussion of the matter published the statement of MARCEL EXTER, who was familiar with all the facts in the case and was thus able to give a satisfactory explanation of the incident. He dismissed the statement that the "Faust" manuscript was in the collection by calling it an exaggeration made for the purpose of giving to the report of the sale a significance which it otherwise would not have.

In this statement of the case he was undoubtedly justified. "Faust" was the life work of Goethe, begun in his young manhood and continued up to within a few years of his death. It was not finished at Frankfurt but parts were written at Weimar and during his stay in southern Europe. The manuscript was not at Frankfurt, his birthplace, where many things associated with his career are preserved, and only a comparatively few of his manuscripts are in the museum at Weimar. It is doubtful if the manuscript of "Faust" in its entirety could be found and made available for exhibition.

The Goethe collection shown at Lyons was made at the request of EMILIAN HENNOT, a great admirer of the poet, and included articles in the house where Goethe was born and the museum connected with it. The most important of these pieces was, perhaps, an edition of "Faust" illustrated by the French artists DAVID and DELACROIX. There were, it is true, a few manuscripts of Goethe's minor works. These and the illustrated edition referred to seem to be the only foundation for the reported "Faust" manuscripts.

When the collection was sequestered it was placed in a warehouse at Lyons. Later this building was torn down and the collection was stored elsewhere. The French Government made a demand of 500,000 francs for storage and the removal of the collection, and it was to satisfy this claim that the sale was proposed. The many protests against the proposal have led to the withdrawal of all the pieces in the Goethe collection.

Counting its smells as among the East Side's nuisances gives a mild shock to those who used to accept the confident declaration of dwellers in the old Gas House zone that its babies as well as its adults were all the stronger for the faint odor of gas which was always perceptible in the air. Maybe that theory rested on an earlier school of hygiene.

When the works of HENRY SIENKIEWICZ, the Polish author, failed to gain here the vogue they enjoyed in other countries publishers attributed the trouble to the difficulty in remembering and pronouncing the names of the characters in his novels of life in his own country. The nomenclature of the Russian actors who have been invading this country suggests that some of them may find it difficult to grow popular with the man in the street for the same reason.

Now Comes Bright Autumn.

Now comes bright autumn, tossing high his shield, With pennons streaming on each wooded hill, And garners all the spoil the reaped fields yield.

Flaunting his cloak and bolsterous with quips, Blown by the nipping winds that turn and veer, Crowned with the vine whose purple stains his lip, Mirth in his heart and ruddy with good cheer!

MAURICE MORRIS.

The sale of various other articles which were sequestered will be held in the near future.

The Government has not yet announced what disposition will be made of the Goethe collection, but it is believed that it will eventually be returned to Frankfurt. This would seem the most advisable course. To sell these reminders of a world poet, which had been generously lent, would be, as a French critic says, beneath the dignity of a nation with as many artistic and literary traditions as France has. The money received for the sale would be poor return for the criticism which it would arouse.

Bluenose's Victory.

Out of the four races sailed between the Gloucester and Nova Scotia schooners for the International Fishermen's Trophy the Henry Ford won two and the Bluenose the same number. But as the committee in charge of the series declared the first race on October 21 no contest the Bluenose took the trophy. The decision is probably as unsatisfactory to Captain ANGUS WALTON and his crew as it must be to Captain MONAGHAN and his men on the challenger.

In the lighter airs of October 21 and October 23 the Henry Ford proved to be the faster craft, but when it came to turning to windward on October 25 and October 26 the Nova Scotia schooner was the better boat, and this in spite of the fact that the final race proved to be a disappointment as a fair contest through the carrying away of the topmast of the Henry Ford between the third and fourth marks of the course.

The two rival skippers were of one mind about the opening race—that it was fairly won by the Gloucester schooner, and this in spite of the actions of the official committee both at the start of the contest and toward the finish, when it steamed home and left the two schooners to end the race without noting either the finish or the time. On top of this attitude of the committee the official measurer bungled his figures so badly that after causing the Henry Ford's sail plan to be reduced once it was found necessary to have another cut made from the mainsail to make the Gloucester schooner's spread of sail come within the proper limits.

It is doubtful if Mr. DENNIS, the donor of the trophy, ever intended that such an atmosphere of yacht racing refinements should be brought into these wholesome contests. Unquestionably the actions of the committee have brought an unpleasant feeling into these races which it may take more than a year to wipe out.

No matter what the outcome of the promised match race between the Mayflower and the Bluenose, everybody will be disappointed at the mismanagement of the trophy series off Cape Ann. Good fishing schooners and good men aboard them have been the victims of the wrong kind of official management.

A Question of Mutton.

The most recent census by the Department of Commerce in the meat packing and slaughtering industry shows that nearly 2,500,000 fewer sheep and lambs were killed in the United States in 1919 than in 1914, the latest previous census year. These were the only food animals that in 1919 were not slaughtered in greater numbers than in 1914. Of hogs 10,078,813 more were killed in 1919 than in 1914.

In the last seven years the number of sheep on farms in the United States has remained constant in the neighborhood of 49,000,000. There has been no great fluctuation in their number.

Yet as against 15,943,743 sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1914 there were only 13,497,300 killed in 1919. What this means is that fewer families in 1919 were willing to pay the prices lamb and mutton chops and legs and shoulders of lamb brought than was the case five years before.

These newspaper headlines tell succinctly an incident reported from Chicago: "Sleep Walker Robs Himself of Jewelry; Dreams of Burglars; House Ransacked; She Must Sleep Again to Find Gems." In how many minds did this arouse a reminiscent thought of WILKIE COLLINS? Or is "The Moonstone" not read to-day?

The computation seems to me a little strange, for the man assuming all other payments be made on time the tenant can never be more than one quarterly payment behind. To liquidate that will come to \$52,500 plus interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment and of course the loss involved in the lawsuit. The six and a half million proposition is a joke. JOHN J. SHERIDAN.

BROOKLYN, October 27.

Making Tenements Safer.

Slow Burning Stairways, Alarm Gongs and Better Fire Escapes.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Beginning with Fire Prevention Week, we have had three tenement house fires, two with loss of life, all of a familiar type. There are some simple measures of prevention which have been suggested over and over again to the fire and tenement authorities.

The staircases can be covered with fireproofing material, making them slow burning instead of torches or fuses. The wells can be enclosed with fireproof or slow burning partitions, and metal covered swing doors placed at the foot of each staircase.

There should be a four inch gong on the outside of the building, connected with a thermostat and giving an automatic alarm when the hall becomes heated above 175 degrees.

The dangerous fire escapes should be placed between buildings, the ladders in front of the party wall and not liable to be rendered useless by blazing windows.

Until these precautions and remedies are put into general use we will have repetitions of the Lexington avenue disaster. It is a matter for the attention of the authorities, and the fire rests on the conscience of every citizen.

JOSEPH D. HOLMES.

Woman's Winter Footwear.

Shall She Go in Pumps and Sandals or in High Shoes?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: For the sake of our feminine population won't somebody start a crusade to compel shoe manufacturers to make high shoes for women?

The shoe manufacturers save the uppers of millions of pairs of shoes and charge as much for the low shoes and pumps as they formerly did for high shoes, thus gaining millions of dollars. Although winter is almost here the retailers' windows look perfectly ridiculous, filled with nothing but low shoes, pumps and sandals, trying to make believe they are fashionable.

They are no protection against snow, slush and ice, and as they must cause much illness and many deaths the Board of Health really should compel the manufacturers to put in a line of sensible high shoes on the market. J. EDWARDS.

BROOKLYN, October 27.

A Woman's Plea for Miller.

Wage Earners Helped by the Welfare Legislation He Has Supported.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Mrs. Ada R. Wolff puts the facts accurately and cogently before the Board of Education.

"In Governor Miller's term women have not been thrown out of work through economically unsound, unwarranted legislation, in contrast to Mr. Smith's record of experiments in welfare at the expense of wage earning women."

No statesman could have expressed it better. And again she says: "Governor Miller has helped the weak—children, cripples, insane—by the only kind of legislation worthy the name of welfare; and he has refused to cripple the strong by tapping their wages to pay paternalistic commissioners."

It seems to me that every wage earning woman who believes in a square deal for all, and not special privileges for groups at the expense of other groups, should vote for Governor Miller's reelection. If ever a Governor has shown strength of character Governor Miller has shown it by resisting weak, emotional appeals for legislation that was unwarranted by those whom it was supposed to benefit, but who in reality would be his victims.

For the past time in many years the people of New York are receiving valuable instruction during a political campaign. We are not getting emotional appeals but sound reasoning and information from every speech made by Governor Miller. No flattery, but simple, plain reasoning and every day facts. He should get the vote of every intelligent man and woman. A WOMAN VOTER.

New York, October 27.

A New Plant Reported.

It Is Described as a Cross Between Goldenrod and Cattail.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I think I have discovered a new plant, a cross between goldenrod and the cattail, in the meadows just south of Van Cortlandt station—4242 street—particularly west of Broadway.

Last year from the subway car windows I noticed the new plants growing beside the other two. This year these new plants have increased rapidly. About two weeks ago I noticed they had brown tops, shaped like goldenrod. Yesterday I decided to investigate and obtain some of them.

At close range this is what I found: reed like the cattail, leaf the same as the cattail except that it is shorter and narrower and the tops exactly like goldenrod. The tops, however, had opened out like cattails and were a beautiful fluffy, silky mass, still retaining the goldenrod shaped tops. These grew on stalks from three to nine feet high. The declining sun shone through them, giving them the appearance of silver.

There are thousands of them there, and when the wind blows across them they are like the white capped waves of the ocean. A visit to see this field would well repay the time spent. The largest field is just south of Van Cortlandt station. The plants will keep indoors for an indefinite period and will be an ornament for parlor or dining room.

FRED L. COBB.

YONKERS, October 27.

That Standard Oil Rent.

Will the Company Really Lose \$6,500,000 in Ninety-nine Years?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Standard Oil Company feel regrets when they read in the newspapers that by failure to pay in advance the sum of \$62,500, rent on the first day of April, 1920, instead of paying this sum three months later, they will lose the enormous sum of \$6,500,000 by the end of a ninety-nine year lease.

The computation seems to me a little strange, for the man assuming all other payments be made on time the tenant can never be more than one quarterly payment behind. To liquidate that will come to \$52,500 plus interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment and of course the loss involved in the lawsuit. The six and a half million proposition is a joke. JOHN J. SHERIDAN.

BROOKLYN, October 27.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A mortgage for \$250 recorded November 8, 1945—nearly seventy-seven years ago—against the Hagen farm in Beech Creek township, Clinton county, has just been satisfied at the office of Register and Recorder P. S. Kirt. The farm, the original holder of the mortgage was William G. Jackson, who later became a resident of Nottingham, Va. The amount due was paid within a year after the mortgage was given but the transaction had never been cleared up on the books.

Board to Rush New School Plans

\$4,450,000 Will Be Spent to Engage Architects Because Cities Are Behind in Their Program.

The Board of Education was authorized yesterday to spend \$4,450,000 on architects' fees next year to catch up with its school construction program.

Although the city has its own architects, engineers and draughtsmen, they are so far behind with their work that it was decided to get other help. Five architects will be engaged and paid at the regular rate of 5 per cent. of the construction cost.

According to George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, there is \$2,000,000 of the school building fund left over from 1922 and \$4,000,000 has been appropriated for 1923, making a total of \$6,000,000 available at once. This should build between 100 and 125 schools of standard design and do away with part time classes.

Mr. Ryan told the Board of Estimate at yesterday's session in City Hall the idea of employing private architects came from Henry Crosby, an architect, who has made a survey of the school situation for the Board of Education. Additional recommendations of Mr. Crosby will be considered at a special joint meeting.

Hopes for Special Rate.

In reply to a question by Mayor Hylan, Mr. Ryan said:

"With the help of outside architects we can build 100 schools in a short time, while the best we have been able to do up to now is to get forty under way in a year and the average has been about ten."

He added that the cooperation of the American Institute of Architects could be obtained without the payment of fees out of the hands of the Superintendent of Buildings. The institute's fixed rate is 5 per cent., but Mr. Ryan said that because the design was standardized the city might be able to make special terms with the architects.

"We have standardized plans and if we had enough key men to help carry them out we could meet the emergency," he said, "but we cannot meet it piece-meal. We want to provide enough schools to give every child a seat, but we cannot do so unless we change the procedure of the last twenty years or more. I certainly recommend carrying out Mr. Crosby's recommendations."

Contractors Report Readiness.

"The consensus of this board, I take it," said Mayor